Pamphlets Vol 289.

A

DISCOVRSE of Trade,

From England *vnto the* East-Indies:

Answering to diuerse Obiections which are *vsually made against the same.*

The second Impression ~~corrected and amended.~~

By *T. M.*

LONDON.
Printed by *Nicholas Okes* for *Iohn Pyper.*
1621.

13.

A

DISCOVRSE

of Trade,

From England Unto the East-Indies:

Answering to the Object of a Pretendant

Pretendant against the same.

The second Impression corrected and amended.

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Briefe Notes directing to the *ſeuerall parts which are handled* in the Anſweres made to the foure *Obiections againſt the Eaſt-India Trade in the Diſcourſe following.*

The parts of the firſt Obiection, *Page 4.*

1. *IN the firſt part is ſhewed the neceſſary vſe of* Drugges, Spices, Indico, Raw-ſilke *and* Callicoes.

2, *In the ſecond part is declared the great ſummes of ready monies which are yeerely ſaued to* Chriſtendome *in generall, by fetching the wares of the* Eaſt-Indies *directly in ſhipping from thence* *page* 8.

3. *In the third part, is proued, that the* Trade *from* England *to the* Eaſt-Indies *doth not conſume, but rather great-*

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ly increase the generall stocke and Treasure of this Realme. *page* 19.

The parts of the second Obiection, *Page* 29.

1. *In the first part is set forth the noble vse of Ships; and that the timber, planke, and other Materials of this* Kingdome *for the building of Shipping, are neither become scant nor dearer since the* East-India Trade *beganne.* *Ibidem.*

2. *In the second part is shewed the great strength of shipping and warlike prouisions, which the* East-India Compa*ny haue alwayes in readinesse for the seruice of the* Kingdome. *page* 31.

The parts of the third Obiection, *page* 33.

1. *The* East-India Trade *doth not make victuals deare, but is a meanes to increase our plenty.* *Ibidem.*

2. *It breedeth more Marriners then it doth ordinarily consume, and disburtheneth*

neth the Kingdome *of very many leude people.* *page* 35.

3. *It hath not destroyed any other Trade or shipping of this* Realme, *but hath encreased both the one and the other; besides the great addition of it selfe vnto the strength and traffique of this* Kingdome. *page* 37.

4. *It doth not increase the number of the poore of this* Realme (*as is erroniously supposed*) *but it doth maintayne and releeue many hundreds of people by their imployments, and Charitie.* *page* 42.

5. *It doth saue the* Kingdome *yeerely* 75000. *l. sterling, or thereabouts, of that which it was accustomed to spend in* Spices *and* Indico *onely, when they were brought vs from* Turkey *and* Lixborne. *page* 43.

The parts of the fourth Obiection, *Page* 46.

1. *The* East-India Trade *doth not hinder*

hinder the imployment of his Maiesties Mint. *Ibidem.*

2. *The proposition to put downe the* East-India Trade *is grounded vpon idle and false reports, tending to the great hurt of the* King *and his people.* *pag.* 48.

3. *A briefe Narration of a* Kingdomes *riches, with the foure principall causes which may decay the generall stocke and treasure of this* Realme *in particular.* *page* 49.

A DISCOVRSE OF Trade from England vnto *the East Indies*:

Answering to diuerse Obiections *which are vsually made against the same.*

THe Trade of Merchandize, is not onely that laudable practise whereby the entercourse of Nations is so worthily performed, but also (as I may terme it) the very *Touchstone* of a kingdomes prosperity, when therein some certen rules shall be diligently obserued. For, as in the estates of priuate persons, we may accompt that man to prosper and growe rich, who being possessed of reuenues more

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or lesse, doth accordingly proportion his expences; whereby he may yearely aduance some maintenance for his posterity. So doth it come to passe in those Kingdomes, which with great care and wariness doe euer vent out more of their home commodities, then they import and vse of forren wares; for so vndoubtedly the remainder must returne to them in treasure. But where a contrary course is taken, through wantonnesse and riot, to ouerwaste both forren and domesticke wares; there must the money of necessity be exported, as the meanes to helpe to furnish such excesse, and so by the corruption of mens conditions and manners, many rich countries are made exceeding poore, whilest the people thereof, too much affecting their owne enormities, doe lay the fault in some thing else.

Wherefore, industry to increase, and frugalitie to maintaine, are the true watchmen of a kingdomes treasure; euen when the force and feare of Princes prohibitions cannot possibly retaine the same.

And therefore, as it is most plaine, that proportion or quantity, must euer bee regarded in the importing of forren wares; so must there also be a great respect of quality and vse, that so the things most necessarie bee first preferred, such as are foode, raymente, and munition for warre and trade.

which great blessings, when any countrie doth sufficiently enioy; the next to bee procured are wares, fitting for health, and arts; the last, are those, which serue for our pleasures, and ornament.

Now, forasmuch, as by the prouidence of almighty God, the Kingdome of *England*, is endowed with such abundance of rich commodities, that it hath long enioied, not onely great plenty of the thing before named, but also, through a superfluity, hath bene much inriched with treasure brought in from forren parts; which hath giuen life vnto so many worthy trades, amõgst which that into the *East-Indies* by name, the report whereof, although it is already spread so famous through the world, yet notwithstanding, heere at home, the clamorous complaints against the same, are growne so loude and generall, that (my selfe being one of the Society) it hath much troubled my priuate meditations, to conceiue the means or true grounds of this confusion. But at the last I resolued my selfe, that the greatest number of these exclaimers, are led away in ignorance; not hauing as yet, discerned the mysteries of such waighty affaires; some haue beene transported with enuy, as not participating in the said Society, or beeing thereby hindred (as they conceiue) in some other trade; and others, wholly corrupted

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in their affections; who whilst they willingly runne into these errors, doe also labour diligently to seduce others; that so, this good and glory of the Kingdome, might be subuerted by our selues, which by the policie and strength of Strangers, cannot so easily be abated; Wherefore, it is now a fit time to meet with such iniurious courses, by a true Narration of the passages in the said *East India* Trade; answering to those seuerall obiections, which are so commonly made against the same; That so these mis-vnderstandings and errours may bee made knowne vnto the whole body of this Kingdome, which at this present time is most worthily represented in those noble assemblies of the high Court of *Parliament*; where I hope the worth of this rich Trade, shall be effectually inquired, and so in the end obtaine the credit of an honorable approbation.

The first Obiection.

It were a happie thing for Christendome (say many men) that the Nauigation to the East-Indies, by way of the Cape of Good hope, had neuer bene found out; For in the fleetes of shippes, which are sent thither yearely out of Eng-

 land,

land, Portingall, *and the* Lowcountries; *The gold, siluer, and Coyne of Christendome, and particularly of this Kingdome, is exhausted, to buy vnnecessarie wares.*

The Answere.

THe matter of this Obiection is very waighty, and therefore, it ought to be answered fully; the which that I may the better performe, I will diuide the same into three parts.

1 In the first, I will consider, the necessary vse of the wares, which are vsually brought out of *East-India* into *Europe*; namely, Drugs, Spices, rawsilk, Indico, & Callicoes.

2 In the second; I will intimate the manner & meanes, by which the said wares haue bene heretofore, and now are brought into *Europe*.

3 In the third and last; I will proue, that the treasure of *England* is not consumed, but rather greatly to bee increased by the performance of the said Trade.

Touching the first; Who is so ignorant, in any famous common wealth, which will not consent to the moderate vse of wholesome Drugges and comfortable Spices?

The 1. *part* concerneth the vse of *Indian* wares.

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Which haue beene ſo much deſired in all times, and by ſo many Nations; not therby to ſurfeit, or to pleaſe a lickoriſh raſte (as it often happeneth, with many other fruites and wines) but rather as things moſt neceſſary to preſerue their health, and to cure their diſeaſes; euen as it is moſt notably ſet forth by ſome learned men, who haue vndertaken, to write vpon this ſubiect; and therefore, it ſhall bee altogether needleſſe heere to diſcourſe vpon their ſeuerall operations and vertues, ſeeing that, he that liſteth, may be well inſtructed therein; if hee will peruſe the volumes which are penned by the learned, for the benefit of all thoſe, who ſhall make vſe thereof.

Sir *Thomas Elyos* his Caſtle of health. *Rembert Dodoneus* hi. hiſtory of *Plants*. The *French Academy* ſecond part, & others.

But if peraduenture, it be yet further vrged; that diuers nations liue without the vſe of Drugges and Spices: The anſwer is, That either ſuch people know not their vertue; and therefore ſuffer much by the want of wares ſo healthfull, or elſe, they are moſt miſerable; being without means to obtain the things, which they ſo much want: but ſithence I intend to be briefe, I wil inſiſt no further vpon this point; For the Obiecters might as well deny vs the vſe of Sugars, Wines, Oyles, Raylons, Figgs, Prunes, and Currandes; and with farre more reaſon exclaime againſt *Tobacco*, Cloth of gold and Siluer, Lawnes, Cambricks, Gold & Siluer lace,

lace, Veluets, Sattens, Taffaties, and diuers other manufactures yearely brought into this Realme, for an infinite value; all which as it is most true, that whilest wee consume them, they likewise deuoure our wealth; yet neuertheless, the moderate vse of all these wares hath euer suted well, with the riches and Maiestie of this Kingdome.

But I will come to the Raw-silks and Indico; this being so excellent for the dying of our woollen-cloathes, thereby so much esteemed in so many places of the world; that for ornament, together with the great relefe & maintenance of so many hundreds of poore people, who are continually imployed, in the winding, twisting, and weauing of the same; Insomuch, that by the cherishing of this busines (as his Maiestie, for his part, is graciously pleased to performe, in remitting the impost of Silke) it may wel be hoped, that in short time, industry will make the art to flourish, with no lesse happinesse to this Kingdome, then it hath done (through many ages) to diuerse States in Italy, and lately also to the Kingdome of France, and to the vnited Prouinces of the Lowcountries.

France and the Low countries of late yeares do make great quantities of wrought silke, of which wares they were heretofore serued from *Italy*.

Now as touching the trade of Callicoes, of many sorts, into which the English lately made an entrance; although it cannot bee truly sayd, that this commodity is profitable,

table for the ſtate of *Chriſtendome* in generall (in reſpect they are the manufacture of Infidells, and in great part the weare of Chriſtians) yet neuertheleſſe, this commoditie, likewiſe is of ſingular vſe, for this common wealth in particular; not onely therewith to increaſe the trade into forren parts; but alſo thereby, greatly to abate the exceſſiue prices of Cambricks, Holland, and other ſorts of Linnen-cloath; which daily are brought into this Kingdome, for a very great ſumme of money. And this ſhall ſuffice concerning the neceſſary vſe of the *Indian* wares; In the next place, I will ſet forth the manner and meanes of their importing into *Europe*.

France, Italy, South Barbary, and other Countries.

The 2. part Sheweth the manner & the meanes by which *Indian* wares haue bin and now are broght into *Europe*.

It is an errour in thoſe men; who thinke that the trade of the *Eaſt-Indies* into *Europe* had firſt entrance by the diſcouery of the *Nauigation* by the *Cape* of *Good-hope*. For many yeares before that time, the traffique of thoſe parts, had his ordinary courſe by ſhipping from diuerſe places in the *Indies*; yearely reſorting with their wares to *Mocha* in the *Red ſea*, and *Balſera* in the *Perſian-Gulfe*: From both which places, the Merchandize (with great charges) were after tranſported ouer land by the *Turkes* vpon *Cammels*, 50. dayes iourney, vnto *Aleppo* in *Soria*, and to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, (which are the *Mart Townes*, from whence diuerſe

diuerſe Nations, as well *Turkes*, as *Chriſtians*, doe continually diſperſe the ſayd wares by Sea into the partes of *Europe*) by which courſe, the common enemie of *Chriſtendome* (the *Turke*) was Maiſter of the Trade; which did greatly imploy, and inrich his Subiects, and alſo fill the Coffers of his owne cuſtomes, which hee exacted at very high rates; But by the prouidence of almightie God, the diſcouerie of that *Nauigation* to the *East-Indies* by the *Cape* of *Goodhope* (now ſo much frequented by the *Engliſh*, *Portingalls*, and *Dutche*; and alſo attempted, by other *Chriſtian Kingdomes*) hath not onely much decayed the great commerce, betweene the *Indians* and the *Turkes* in the *Sed Sea*; and in the *Perſian Gulfe* (to their infinite hurt, and to the great increaſe of *Chriſtian* trade,) but it hath alſo brought a further happineſſe vnto *Chriſtendome* in generall, and to the *Realme* of *Eugland* in particular, for the venting of more *Engliſh* commodities; and for exporting of a leſſe quantitie of ſiluer out of *Europe*, vnto the Infidells, by many thouſand poundes yeerely, then hath beene accuſtomed in former times; as I ſhall proue moſt plainly by that which followes.

Rates vpon all ſorts of Spices 22. per cent. Raw-Silkes eſteemed about 2. per cent. *Indico* about 8. per cent.

And Firſt, it will be neceſſarie to ſet downe the quantitie of Spices, *Indico*, and *Perſian* Raw-ſilke (which is yearely conſu-

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med in *Europe*) and in them all to consider the cost with the charges to lade the same commodities cleare aboard the Shippes from *Aleppo*; and the like of all the selfe same wares, as they haue beene vsually dispatched from the *Portes* of the *East-Indies*; wherein, will appeare that happinesse, which many do so much oppose, especially our owne Countrie-men, vnder the gilded tearmes of the Commonwealth; whilest being indeed either ignorant, or ill affected, they doe not onely grosly erre themselues, but also cause others to hinder as much as in them lieth, the glorie and well-fare of this Kingdome; but leauing them, I will set downe the sayd wares in their quantitie and prizes as solloweth; and first,

Such people as affect not the good of this Kingdome

The quantitie of Spice, Indico, and *Persian* Raw-Silke, yeerely consumed in Europe.

	At *Aleppo*.		
	ℓ	s	d
6000000. of Pepper, cost with charges at *Aleppo* at 2. s the ℓ.	600000	00	00
450000. of Cloues at 4. s. 9. d. the pound	106875	10	00
150000. of Mace at 4. s. 9. d. the pound	35626	00	00
400000. of Nutmegs, at 2. s 4. d the poũd	46666	13	04
350000. of Indico at 4. s 4. d. the pound	75833	06	08
1000000. of *Persia* raw silke at 12. s the po.	600000	00	00
	1465001	10	00

Now

Now followeth the same wares both for quantitie & qualitie at their seuerall prizes as they are to be bought and laden cleare of charges.

In the East-Indies.

	℔	ß	d
6000000. of Pepper cost with charges in *India* 2.d ½ the pou.	62500	00	00
450000. Cloues at 9 d the pound	16875	00	00
150000. Maces at 8.d the pound	5000	00	00
400000. Nutmegges at 4.d the pound	6666	13	04
350000. Indico at 14.d the pound	20416	12	04
1000000. *Persia* Raw-silke at 8.s the pou.	400000	00	00
	511458	05	08

So that by the substance, and summes of these accompts, it doth plainely appeare, that the buying of the sayd quantitie of Raw-silkes, Indico, and Spices, may be performed in the *Indies*, for neare one third part of the ready moneyes, which were accustomed to bee sent into *Turkey* to prouide the same; So that there will bee saued euery yeere the value of 953543.l. 4.s.4.d. sterling of readie moneyes, that heretofore hath beene exported out of *Christendome* into *Turkey*; which is a matter of such note and consequence, that it may seeme incredible, before the circum-

The exportation of the value of 953543l. starling out of Christendome into *Turkey* yeerely saued.

ſtance bee dulie conſidered; and therefore leaſt I ſhould leaue the matter in doubt, it is requiſite, that I doe make an explanation of ſome particulars.

And principallie, it muſt not bee conceiued, that this great aduantage, which hath beene ſpoken of, is onely the Merchants gaine; for the Common-wealth of *Chriſtẽdome*, hath a very great part therof in the cheapenes of the wares, as ſhal be (God willing) proued hereafter in his due place.

Secondly, the time of the Merchants forbearance, and intereſt, is verie long: his aduenture and aſſurance much dearer; his charges of ſhipping, victualls, Marriners, and factors their wages, far greater, then by the voyage into *Turkey* for the ſame wares; ſo that the former great difference muſt bee vnderſtood in theſe particulars; whereby we may perceiue to our comfort, that the Materialls of the kingdome, & the imployments of the ſubiects (in liew of readie moneies) becomes a verie great part of the price which is paid for the ſaid *Indian* wares; which cannot hurt the State (as ſome erroniouſly ſuppoſe) but greatly helpe it, as I ſhal better proue in that which followeth.

Inſtance only, that ten ſhillings imploy-ed in *Pepper* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, will require thirty and fiue ſhillings for all charges whatſoeuer to deliuer it in *London*.

Firſt therefore, I ſhew for an vndoubted truth, That the *Perſians*, *Moores* and *Indians* who trade with the *Turkes*, at *Aleppo*, *Mocha*, and *Alexandria*, for Raw-ſilkes, Drugs, Spices,

Spices, Indico and Callicoes; haue alwaies made, and ſtill doe make, their returnes in readie monie: for other wares, there are but few which they deſire from forren partes; ſome Chamblets, Corrall, wrought ſilke, woollen-cloth, with ſome trifles, they doe yearely vent in all, not for aboue 40. or 50. thouſand pounds ſtarling; which is no valuable ſumm in reſpect of that wealth which is carried from *Aleppo* and *Conſtantinople* into *Perſia* for Raw-ſilkes, when leaſt, 500000. poundes ſtarling *Per annum*: and from *Mocha* about 600000. pounds ſtarling (likewiſe yeerely into *India*) for returne of Callicoes, Drugs, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, and diuerſe other things. So here is ſtill a very great Commerce maintained betweene thoſe Infidels; not onely for the Callicoes of many ſortes, and other wares (which concerne their owne vſe) but alſo for the Raw-ſilkes of *Perſia*, which are alogether tranſported into *Chriſtendome*.

The great Summes of money which the *Perſians* and the *Indians* carrie yeerely out of *Turkey*.

How worthy an enterpriſe is it therefore in the Engliſh *East-India* Companie? by whoſe endeauours, there is now good hope to turne a great part of this wealthy Trade into *England*, by ſhipping directlie from the *Perſian-Gulfe*, wherby the imployments, traffique, and Cuſtomes of the *Turkes*, may be ſtill more and more impayred; & the general Treaſure of *Chriſtendome* much

The *East-India* Companie doe endeauor to bring the Raw-Silkes from *Perſia* directly by Sea.

much lesse consumed; as is alreadie perfor-med for the businesse of Spices and Indico.

And who shall then doubt our want of Siluer to mainetaine the Trade? if by this way wee doe obtaine the Silke, which with more aduantage & conueniencie, will draw the money to this Mart, then it hath beene heeretofore conueyed vnto those re-mote dominions of the *Turke*.

And least peraduenture it should bee thought, that the traffique in those patts by the *Christians* for the *Persian Silke*, is performed by change for other wares, or by the money which proceedeth of the sales of many rich commodities, which yeerely they sell at *Aleppo*, *Alexandria*, *Con-stantinople*, and these parts:

The answere is, that neither the *Venetians*, *French*, nor *Dutche*, doe vent so much of their owne Country commodities in those parts, as doe prouide their necessarie wants of the proper wares of *Turkes*: such, as are the fine Raw-silke, made in *Soria*, Chamb-lets, Grogerans, Cotten-woolles, Cotten-yarne, Gaules, Flax, Hempe, Fleece-woolls, Rice, Hides, Waxe, & diuerse other things: so that stil their raw-silkes of *Persia*, must be bought with ready mony. Only the *English* haue more aduantage then any other Nati on in this kinde, for they vent so great a quantitie of broade-cloathes, Tinne, and o-

ther

ther *English* commodities, that the proceed thereof, doth not onely prouide a sufficient quantitie of part of the sayd *Turkish* wares (which fit their vse,) but also a proportion of about 300. great balles of *Persia* Raw-silke yeerely.

And if in any yeere, they chance to buy a greater quantitie of silke, then must & do they furnish the same in ready monies from the *Portes* of *Marcellis*, *Genoway*, *Ligorne*, *Venice*, or the *Netherlandes*. Neither are these the onely meanes, whereby the *Empire* of the *Turke* is so abundantly stored with Gold and Siluer, to the performance of the *Indian trade*. For many are the *Christian* shippes, which yearely lade with corne for ready monies in the *Archipelago*. Great is the commerce from *Poland*, *Hungaria*, and *Germany*, with Gold & *Dollers*, for Chamblets, Grogerans, and other things: But that which is very remarkable, is the great quantitie of gold & some siluer coyned in *Grand-Cairo*, which by two seuerall *Carrauans* (in bullion) is yearely brought thither from the *Abissians* countries in *Ethiopia*, for returne of many rich commodities, as Veluets, Sattens, Cloth of Gold, Taffaties, Woollen cloath: polished Corrall, and other things.

Thus by the coherence of the *Turkish-Trade* with the *Christians*, *Persians* and *Indians*, I haue shewed both the manner and the

Marcellis sendeth yeerly to *Aleppo* & *Alexandria* at least 500000. l. sterling, and little or no wares. *Venice* sends about the value of 100000 l. & a great value in wares. The Lowcountries sends about the value of 50000. l. sterling monies, and little wares. *Messina* 25000. l. in ready money.

Abissians a people in *Ethiopia* whose influence hath made them dull, lazy and without artes; enioying diuers Mines of Gold and one of Siluer, which doe procure their wants of forren wares.

the meanes, whereby the *East-Indian* wares haue beene heretofore, and yet are, in part, procured into *Christendome*. But least it should seeme incredible, that the *Turke* would let so great a Masse of Treasure yeerly to passe his Dominions, to the *Indians*, and to the *Persians* his professed enemies: I will make the matter yet more plaine.

Turkey hath litle meanes for Linnen but onely from *India*.

And First, concerning the Raw-silkes, it is alreadie shewed, that hee hath the money from the *Christians*, besides the benefit he reapeth in their customes, with great imployments also for his Subiects. And for the Callicoes (his whole *Empire* hauing litle or no other meanes for Linnen) he can not possibly be without them, although it hath, & doth greatly exhaust his treasure; neither doth he gaine any manufacture by the same, as the *Christians* haue alwaies done by the Raw-silke, to the great reliefe of innumerable poore people, so much prouided for, by the pollicie of all well gouerned and flourishing common-wealths; As by this occasion, and in a businesse of the like kind, I may instance the States of *Genouay*, *Florence*, and *Luca*; who for the maintenance of Artes and Trade, doe prouide Raw-silkes out of *Sicilia* for the value of 500000. poundes starling at least yearlie; and for the payment thereof they doe vent at *Naples*, *Palermo*, *Messina*, and those parts

The proceedings of some States in *Italy* for the maintenance of Arts.

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a certaine quantitie of *Florence*-Raſhes and ſome other wares, for about 150000. pounds ſterling *per annum*; So the reſt, being 350000.l. ſterling, is ſupplied all in readie moneies; which treaſure they doe willingly forſake, to procure their Trade; for experience hath taught them that Trade is their imployment, & doth returne them treaſure, for by thoſe ſilkes (being wrought, tranſported & ſould at *Franckforde* and other Marts) they haue the better meanes, to furniſh their contracts with the King of *Spaine* in *Flanders*; and ſo from *Spaine* the Siluer muſt returne againe to *Italy*. But if I ſhould runne out in this and other particulars (fitting our purpoſe) it would make me too tedious, and ſo carrie mee beyond my aymew, hich is to be briefe.

The ready moneys which are yearly carried from ſome States of *Italy* into *Sicilia*.

Wherefore, I will proceede to cleare ſome doubts, in thoſe men, who perhaps not hauing the knowledge of occurrents in forren partes, might thinke, that neither *Venice*, nor *Marcellis* haue the meanes or yet the mindes, to exporte ſuch great Sommes of readie moneyes, yearely out of thoſe Dominions; eſpecially *Marcellis* being a part of *France*, where neighbourhoode doth daily tell vs, that Gold and Siluer may not be conueied out of that Kingdome, for any valuable Somme, more then is permitted for the neceſſa-

rie vſe of Trauellers; Yet neuertheleſſe experience hath likewiſe taught vs, that for the effecting of thoſe Trades (whereof wee now ſpeak, & which they eſteeme ſo much) there is a free extraction out of the ſayd places, of moneyes both gold and ſiluer; whereof with them there is no want; for, the ſaid wares do procure it abundantly.

How *Marcellis* and *Venice* are furniſhed with ready moneys.

Firſt, to *Marcellis*, it commeth not onely from *Genouay*, *Ligorne*, *Cartagenia*, *Malliga*, & many other *Port* townes of *Spaine* and *Italy*, but alſo from *Paris*, *Roane*, *Saint-Malloes*, *Tolouſe*, *Rochell*, *Deepe*, and other Cities of *France*; who want not meanes to haue great ſtore of Rialls and Dollers from *Spaine* and *Germany*.

And in like manner, the *Venetians* diſperſing the ſayd Raw-ſilkes, and other wares into the ſeuerall States of *Italy*, *Germany*, & *Hungarie*, (who haue but few commodities fitting their barter or exchange: but onely monyes) are therewith abundantly ſerued; For the mines of *Hungarie* and *Germany* affoord good quantitie of gold & ſiluer; And likewiſe the States of *Italy*, eſpecially *Genouay*, *Florence*, and *Millane*, haue euer ſtore of *Rialls* out of *Spaine* in ſatiſfaction of many great diſburſments, which thoſe Merchantes make for that King in his occaſions of *Italy* and *Flanders*; of all which, I might make a large diſcourſe,

The *Italyan Merchants* doe furniſh the king of *Spaine* with money in *Italy* and *Flanders*.

but

but I conceaue I haue ſayd ſufficient, to ſhew how the trade of the *Eaſt-Indies* hath bin, and now is brought into *Chriſtendome* generally: what money is yearely ſent out; by whom; & the poſſibilitie, or meanes which they haue to performe it. I wil therefore in the next place, ſatiſfie the *Obiectors*; that it is not the *Eaſt-India* Trade, which waſteth the Gold, and Siluer, Coyne, or other treaſure of this kingdom in particular.

The third part doth ſhew how the *Eaſt-India* Trade doth enrich this Kingdome.

For firſt, who knoweth not, that gold in the *Eaſt-Indies* hath no ratable price with Siluer? Neither hath the Siluer coyne of *England* any equall value with the *Spaniſh* Rialls according to their ſeuerall prices here; Beſides that, his Maieſtie hath not authorized the *Eaſt-India* Companie, to ſend away any part of this kingdomes Coyne, either Gold, or Siluer; but onely a certaine limited ſumme of forren Siluer yearly; which as they dare not exceede, ſo neuer haue they as yet accompliſhed the ſame.

For it doth plainely appeare in their bookes; that from the originall and firſt foundation of the Trade, in *Anno* 1601. vntill the moneth of *July*, *Anno* 1620. they haue ſhipped away onely 548090. l. ſterling in *Spaniſh Rialls*, and ſome Dollers; whereas by licence, they might haue exported in that time 720000. l. ſterling.

How much money and wares the *Eaſt-India* Company haue ſent forth euer ſithence the beinning of this Trade.

Alſo they haue laden away in the ſame

tearme of xix yeares, out of this Kingdome 292286.l. sterling in Broad-clothes, Kersies, Lead, Tinne, with some other *English* and forren commodities; which is a good Addition, and vent of our wares, into such remote places; where heretofore they haue had no vtterance at all.

The vent of *English* wares increased in the *Indies*.

And note, I pray you, how time and industrie hath bettered this Trade, when in the last three yeares, there hath beene sent more wares to the *Indies*, then in the xvi. yeares before; and yet our expectation is not at the highest; for those new borne Trades within the *Red Sea*, and in the *Persian Gulfe*, doe bid vs hope for better things, as lately by letters from *Spahan*, we vnderstand of great quantity of Raw silke prepared by the *English* factors, which (by Gods assistance) wee may expect here about the moneth of *August* next; with encouragement also, to vent our *English* cloth, and Kersies in good quantities; the like of Iron, Tinne, & other things; whereof experience (of those alreadie sould) hath giuen vs sufficient approbation of their validitie.

Our stocke may be much increased by Trade from Port to Port in the *Indies*.

And now (omitting much matter which might be written touching the discoueries of other Trades from one Kingdome or port to another, in the *Indies*: with the commodities thereof, whereby the imployment of our shippes, together with

with the ſtocke of money and goods which is ſent out of *England* in them, may be much increaſed) I will draw to a concluſion of the point in hand; and ſhew, That whatſoeuer Summes of forren readie monyes are yearely ſent from hence into the *Eaſt-Indies*, His Maieſtie in the letters *Patents* granted to that Company, hath notwithſtanding with ſingular Care prouided, that the brethren of the Company, ſhall yearely bring in as much ſiluer, as they ſend forth; which hath beene alwayes truly performed, with an ouerplus, to the increaſe of this Kingdomes treaſure. Neither is it likelie, that the money which is thus contracted for, by the Companie at certaine prices, and to be deliuered them at times appointed, would bee otherwiſe brought into *England*, but onely by vertue & for performance of the ſaid cõtracts; for without this aſſurance of Vent together with a good price for the ſayd monyes, the Merchants would vndoubtedly make their returnes in other wares; the vſe and extraordinarie conſume whereof, would be found leſſe profittable to the Commonwealth, when the matter ſhould be duly conſidered, as I ſhall yet further endeauour to demonſtrate.

The moneys ſent to the *Indies* is all forren Coyne.

The *Eaſt-India* Companie are obliged to bring in as much money as they carry out of the Realme.

Tobacco, Rayſons, Oyles, and Wines, whereof there is no want, but rather too much ſmoake.

And here I will ſuppoſe, That the *Eaſt-India* Companie may ſhippe out yearely

13.

tearme of xix yeares, out of this Kingdome 292286.l. ſterling in Broad-clothes, Kerſies, Lead, Tinne, with ſome other *Engliſh* and forren commodities; which is a good Addition, and vent of our wares, into ſueh remote places; where heretofore they haue had no vtterance at all.

The vent of *Engliſh* wares increaſed in the *Indies.*

And note, I pray you, how time and induſtrie hath bettered this Trade, when in the laſt three yeares, there hath beene ſent more wares to the *Indies*, then in the xvi. yeares before; and yet our expectation is not at the higheſt; for thoſe new borne Trades within the *Red Sea*, and in the *Perſian Gulfe*, doe bid vs hope for better things, as lately by letters from *Spahan*, we vnderſtand of great quantity of Raw ſilke prepared by the *Engliſh* factors, which (by Gods aſſiſtance) wee may expect here about the moneth of *Auguſt* next; with encouragement alſo, to vent our *Engliſh* cloth, and Kerſies in good quantities; the like of Iron, Tinne, & other things; whereof experience (of thoſe alreadie ſould) hath giuen vs ſufficient approbation of their validitie.

Our ſtocke may be much increaſed by Trade from Port to Port in the *Indies.*

And now (omitting much matter which might be written touching the diſcoueries of other Trades from one Kingdome or port to another, in the *Indies*: with the commodities thereof, whereby the imployment of our ſhippes, together with

with the ſtocke of money and goods which is ſent out of *England* in them, may be much increaſed) I will draw to a concluſion of the point in hand; and ſhew, That whatſoeuer Summes of forren readie monyes are yearely ſent from hence into the *Eaſt-Indies*, His Maieſtie in the letters *Patents* granted to that Company, hath notwithſtanding with ſingular Care prouided, that the brethren of the Company, ſhall yearely bring in as much ſiluer, as they ſend forth; which hath beene alwayes truly performed, with an ouerplus, to the increaſe of this Kingdomes treaſure. Neither is it likelie, that the money which is thus contracted for, by the Companie at certaine prices, and to be deliuered them at times appointed, would bee otherwiſe brought into *England*, but onely by vertue & for performance of the ſaid cõtracts; for without this aſſurance of Vent together with a good price for the ſayd monyes, the Merchants would vndoubtedly make their returnes in other wares; the vſe and extraordinarie conſume whereof, would be found leſſe profittable to the Commonwealth, when the matter ſhould be duly conſidered, as I ſhall yet further endeauour to demonſtrate.

The moneys ſent to the *Indies* is all forren Coyne.

The *Eaſt-India* Companie are obliged to bring in as much money as they carry out of the Realme.

Tobacco, Rayſons, Oyles, and Wines, whereof there is no want, but rather too much ſmoake.

And here I will ſuppoſe, That the *Eaſt-India* Companie may ſhippe out yearely

100000.l. sterling; yet it is most certain, that the Trade being thus driuen with such sums of ready moneys, it wil not decay but rather much increase the treasure of the kingdom; which to proue, I will briefely set downe the substance of the *English* Trade vnto the *East-Indies*, concerning the quantitie of the seuerall sortes of wares, to be yearely bought there and sold here: with the vsual prices giuen for them in both places. And first, I will beginne with their Coste and charges laden cleare aboard the shippes in the *East-Indies*.

In the East-Indies.

A proportion of such Trade as is hoped yeerely to be brought into this Realme from *East-India*.

	£	s.	d
2500000.lb. of Pepper at 2.d. ob. the pound ---	26041	13	04
150000. of Cloues at 9.s. the pound.	5626	00	00
150000. of Nutmegs at 4.d. the pound.	2500	00	00
50000. of Maces at 8.d. the pound.	1666	13	04
200000. of Indico at 14.d. the pound.	11666	13	04
107140. of China Raw silkes at 7.s. the poūd.	37499	00	00
50000. of Callicoes of seuerall sorts, rated at 7.s. the peece one with another.	13000	00	00
	100000	00	00

All the sayd Merchandize haue bin often experien-

experienced, or bought at or about the prices aboue written; & we doe hope for our parts (besides the Trade of Raw-silkes from *Persia* yearely, to lade from the *Indies*, such quantitie of the seuerall sortes of wares as are here set downe, (if it shall please his Maiestie, to protect and defend vs concerning the Articles of agreement made with the *Dutche*, that they may not violate any of them to our hindrance or damage) all which wares in *England* will yeelde (as I doe conceaue) the prices hereafter following, *viz.*

In England.

	£	s	d
250000. lb. of Pepper at 20. s. the pound.	208333	00	08
150000. of Cloues at 6. s. the pound.	45000	00	00
150000. of Nutmegs at 2. s. 6. d. the pound.	18750	00	00
50000. of Mace at 6. s. the pound.	15000	00	00
200000. of Indico at 5. s. the pound.	50000	00	00
107140. of China Raw-silkes at 20. s. the pound.	107140	00	00
50000. peeces of Callicoes of seuerall sorts, rated at 20. s. the peece one with another.	50000	00	00
	494223	00	08

So

How much the kingdomes ſtocke may increaſe yeerly by trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*.

So that here would be our owne money againe; and more, the ſomme of 394223.l. 06.ſ.08.d. aduanced towards the generall ſtocke of the Kingdome. For although the *Eaſt-India* Company ſhall diſburſe the greateſt part of the ſayd ſomme aduanced vnto his Maieſtie for cuſtome and impoſt; and alſo vnto the Factors, Officers, and Marriners, for wages, together with the coſt of ſhipping, Victualls, Munitions, Aſſurance and the like; yet all theſe (the Materialls of ſhipping onely excepted) are but tranſmutations, and no conſumption of the Kingdomes ſtocke.

2500. Tonnes of ſhipping wil lade home all the wares afore written from the *Eaſt-Indies*. And the materialls of the ſaid ſhipping (vnwrought) is worth about 15000.l. ſterling.

But if any man obiect, and ſay, that the ſayd commodities being brought into *England* (as is before written) they are either conſumed in the land, or being tranſported into forren partes, they are changed into other wares; So that ſtill wee want our 100000.l. in readie money:

1 The anſwere is; firſt, that in the occaſion of this diſpute, wee muſt conceaue the ſaid wares to be of no vſe for this kingdom, but onely for ſo much, as doe concerne the Trade thereof.

2 And ſecondly, in the ſaid Trade, wee muſt cõſider, that although the ſaid goods bee ſent out, and returned home in other wares from forren partes; yet ſtill they are negotiated to the increaſe of the ſayd ſtocke,

ſtock, & for the imployment of the ſubiects.

Laſtly, if there bee a reſolution to determine and end the buſineſſe: who doubteth, that the whole value, may not bee preſently returned hither in ready moneyes? For in *Italy*, *Turkey*, and other places, where they are moſt vendible to profit, there likewiſe is the money free to bee exported at all times and by whomſoeuer.

India wares will bring readie moneyes into the Realme.

And as it is moſt certain, that ſome other Merchandizes, ſent out of this Kingdome were the meanes to bring in the 100000.l. in readie monies, which is here ſuppoſed to be ſent and imployed in the *Eaſt-Indies* (as aforeſaid) ſo likewiſe, there is the ſame power in theſe *Indian* wares, to procure other ſums of ready monies, to be brought into this kingdome: For let no man doubt, but that money doth attend Merchandize, for money is the price of wares, and wares are the proper vſe of money; ſo that their coherence is vnſeparable. And if the *French* & the *Venetians* made any doubt of this, they would not ſo willingly permit the value of 600000.l. ſterling, or more in *Spaniſh Riolls* and *Dolers*, yearely to bee carried out of their Dominions into *Turkey*: whereof three quarter parts at leaſt are imployed, onely for the buying of *Perſia* Raw-ſilkes, which commoditie doth preſently enable them with ready money from diuerſe other States to per-

We haue no other meanes to procure Treaſure but by Trade and Merchandize.

The *French* & the *Venetians* ſend the value of 600000.l. ſterling yeerely in ready-money into *Turkey*.

Trade maketh some States very rich which haue little other meanes.

forme the Trade, wherby their wealth doth much increaſe, and their people are greatly imployed. So to conclude this point, I will onely adde, that the *Eaſt-India* Trade alone (although it bee driuen in no amplier manner then is afore written) is a meanes to bring more treaſure into this Realme then al the other trades of this kingdome (as they are now managed) being put together.

If the generall Trade of this Kingdome doth export a greater value in wares then it doth import yearely, then doth our treaſure increaſe.

For if the rule be true, that when the value of our commodities exported doth ouerballanoe the worth of all thoſe forraigne wares which are imported and conſumed in this Kingdome, then the remainder of our ſtocke which is ſent forth, muſt of neceſſity returne to vs in Treaſure. I am confident that vpon a diligent and true inquiry it will bee found, that the ouerballance of all our other trades together will not amount vnto ſo great a ſumme of money as the *Eaſt-India* trade alone doth ouerballance in this kinde.

The trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* may be ſaid to export 480000 pounds, and to import 120000.l. yearely. So the ouerballance is 360000. pounds ſterling.

And to make the matter yet more plaine, whereas it is already ſaid that 100000.l. in money exported may import about the value of 500000. poundes ſterling, in wares from the *Eaſt-Indies*, wee muſt vnderſtand that part thereof to bee properly called our importation that this Realme doth cõſume, which is about the value of 120000. pounds ſterling yearely. So the remainder being 380000.l. is matter exported into forraine

parts

parts in the nature of our Cloath, Lead, Tin, or any other natiue commodities, to the great increaſe of this Kingdomes ſtocke, and that alſo in ſo much treaſure, ſo farre as the *Eaſt-India* Trade can bee rightly vnderſtood to ſubſiſt in this particular.

Euery action ought eſpecially to be conſidered in his end.

For as all humane actions haue their termination and ends, ſo likewiſe there muſt be an end aſſigned vnto the affaires of the *Eaſt-Indies*; which are then truely ſaid to be finiſhed, when this Realme is ſerued, and the remainder of thoſe wares which are ſent from hence beyond the Seas, ſold there, and conuerted into money; which likewiſe from thence may bee brought away freely, and without the danger of Law or prohibition.

The *Eaſt-Indian* wares which are ſent beyond the ſeas, are ſold and haue their finall end in money, which might bee brought into this Realme in that kinde, if our other trades did not diuert the ſame.

Foraſmuch therefore as it is well knowne to many men, that moneyes are thus procured by the ſales of *Indian* wares to profit, in the parts of *Turkey*, and at *Ligorne*, *Genoway*, the Netherlands, *Marcellis*, and other places: yet notwithſtanding if all the ſayd coyne, or any part thereof ſhould bee diuerted from this Realme by ſome other new imployments or affaires, it muſt neuertheleſſe be granted, that the ſaid *India* wares had their finall end in moneyes. But I will ceaſe to heape vp any more arguments, to prooue a matter which is already made ſo plaine; wherefore leauing this Obiection, I will endeauour to giue anſwer to the next.

13.

The ſecond Obiection.

The timber, Plancke, and other materialls, for making of ſhipping, is exceedinglie Waſted, and made dearer, by the building of ſo many great Shippes, as are yearely ſent to Trade in the Eaſt-Indies; *and yet the State hath no vſe of any of them vpon occaſion: For either they are not here; or elſe they come home verie weake, and vnſeruiceable.*

The Anſwere.

THis *Eaſt-India* Trade ſeemeth to bee borne and brought vp an Vnthrift, for it waſteth and conſumeth all; Neither doth it good to any.

But the Obiection in ſome part is very weake: and in the reſt it is miſtaken.

The 1. *part* concerneth the folly of the Obiection.

For firſt, concerning the weakneſſe thereof; would men haue vs to keepe our woods and goodly trees to looke vpon? they might aſwell forbid the working of our woolls, & ſending forth our cloth to forren parts; for both are meanes alike to procure the neceſſarie wares, which this Kingdome wanteth. Doe they not know that trees doe liue and grow:

grow; and being great, they haue a time to dye and rot, if oportunity make no better vse of them? and what more noble or profitable vse then goodly ships for Trade and warre? are they not our barns for wealth and plenty, seruing as walles and Bulwarkes for our peace and happinesse? Do not their yeerly buildings maintaine many hundred poore people, and greatly increase the number of those Artesmen which are so needfull for this common wealth?

The prouidence of the *East-India* company for Timber & Planke.

And is not all this good performed also (with great prouidence) by bringing in yearely store of Timber, and other prouisions from *Ireland*? Why then, where is the great wast and dearnesse? I am sure, the *East-India* Company findes it not; for whereas they do onely buy their prouisions in *Hampshire*, *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Barkeshire*, in all which places they now may haue both Timber, Planks, Sheathing boards, Trenalls, and the like, both for goodnesse and price, as cheape (yea better cheape) then they haue bin this fifteene yeares; and likewise in al that course of time their bookes doe plainely shew that those wares haue neuer varied much; for if they haue risen any smal matter in one yeare they haue fallen as much the next. And yet I pray you obserue (besides the *East-India* Companies buildings) the many goodly shippes, which are daily made for other priuate

The *East-India* Trade hath not indeared the materialls which serue to make shippes.

uate Merchants (ſuch as *England* neuer had before:) and that which is moſt remarkable, is, the continuall late buildings of his Maieſtie, thereby yearely adding more ſtrength and glory of great Ships to his Royall and matchleſſe Nauy; ſo that heere we ſee this ſuppoſed waſt and want is not conſiderable.

The 2. part ſheweth the miſtaking in the Obiection.

Yea but, ſay they, the *Eaſt-India* Shippes are neuer here, to ſerue the Kingdome vpon occaſion: Or if they be at home, they are weake, and vnfit for ſeruice.

The warlike prouiſion which the *Eaſt-India* Company keepe in ſtore

In trade of Merchandize our Ships muſt goe and come, they are not made to ſtay at home; Yet neuertheleſſe, the *Eaſt-India* company are well prepared at all times, to ſerue his Maieſtie, and his Kingdomes, with many warlike prouiſions, which they alwayes keepe in ſtore; ſuch as Timber, Planks, Iron-workes, Maſts, Cordage, Anchors, Caske, Ordinance, Powder, Shot, Victualls ready packed, Wine, Sider, and a world of other things, fitting the preſēt building, repairing and diſpatch of Shippes to Sea; as may be plentifully ſeene in their yardes and ſtore-houſes at *Deptforde*, and more eſpecially in thoſe at *Blackewall*; which are growne ſo famous, that they are daily viſited & viewed by ſtrangers, as well Embaſſadors, as others; to their great admiration of his Maieſties ſtrength, & glory, in one onely Company of his Merchants, able at ſhort warning to ſet forth

His Maieſties ſtrength in the *Eaſt-India* Companie alone.

forth a fleet of Ships of great force & power.

For it is well knowne to all men who pleaſe truely to be informed, That the *Eaſt-India* Company (beſides their fleete of Shippes going and comming, & alſo abiding in the *Indies*) are continually building, repairing, rigging, victualling, and furniſhing to Sea, with all prouiſion needefull for ſuch a long voyage, ſome 7. or 8. great ſhippes yearely; which are to bee ſeene at an Anchor in the Riuer of *Thames* in a great forwardnes ſome 5. or 6. moneths together, before they commonly depart for the *Indies*, which is about the moneth of *March*: & they are no ſooner got off from the coaſt of *England*, but ſhortly after, is the ſeaſon of our ſhips to returne from the *Indies*; who come not home ſo weake as ſome would haue them; for how often hath experience bin made of our ſhippes which haue performed two or three ſeuerall voyages to the *Eaſt-Indies*? Yet at their returne, they haue bin indocked, new trimmed and lanched out againe, fitted for the like voiages, in leſſe then two moneths. But it wil be needles to ſpend any more time in ſhewing the errors of this 2. Obiection: therefore I will rather come to the handling of that which followeth,

The ſhippes which returne from the *Eaſt-Indies* home, may be repayred in a very ſhort time.

The third Obiection.

The voyages to the Eaſt-Indies do greatly con-

conſume our victuals, and our Marriners: leauing many poore widdowes and children vnrelieued; Beſides, that many Ships are yeerely ſent forth to the Eaſt-Indies, and few we ſee as yet returned; Alſo, this Trade hath greatly decaied the Traffique & ſhipping, which were wont to bee imployed into the Streights: And yet the ſaid Trade of the Eaſt-Indies, is found very vnprofitable to the Aduenturers: Neither doth the Commonwealth finde any benefit by the cheapeneſſe of Spice and Indico, more then in times paſt.

The Anſwer.

Why, what a world of miſchiefes haue wee heere?

1. *Dearth.*
2. *Mortality.*
3. *Deſtruction.*
4. *Beggerie.*
5. *And neuer a whit the neere.*

A very Teame of calamities, drawing on to miſery; is it not then high time to ſeeke a remedy? Yes verily, and it wil be eaſily done, becauſe theſe euils neuer were (as yet at leaſt) procured by the *Eaſt-India* Trade, as I ſhall ſhew, by anſwering all the parts in order as they ſtand: and firſt of *Dearth.*

It

It is both naturall and iuſt, that euery Kingdome, State, or Common-wealth, ſhould feed and cheriſh vp the Natiue people of all degrees and conditions whatſoeuer, to their preſeruation of life and health, with ſuch meanes and moderation, as their plentie ſhall affoord; and this is not only due to them in the time of their aboad at home, but alſo vpon all occaſions of voyages into other Countries beyond the Seas, wherein they ſhall be imployed for their owne maintenance, and for the good of the Common-wealth.

The firſt Part concerneth Dearth.

Now therefore concerning the prouiſion of victuals (which in this Kingdome is yearely prepared for the ſetting forth of thoſe Ships which ſaile to the *Eaſt Indies,*) it is well knowen to many men, that it is alwaies proportioned, for about 18. moneths; whereas commonly the voyages proue a yeare longer: ſo that this ouer-plus of time, is furniſhed with victuals of forreine parts.

The manner how the Eaſt India Company do victuall their ſhips.

And likewiſe for the Bread and Biſket, which is ſhipped from hence; hath it not alwaies bene made of French Corne, purpoſely brought ouer hither, (and that at a deare rate) onely to preſerue the plentie of our owne graine? vntill now of late daies that the Farmers here begin to cry out and ſay, that the cheapneſſe of Corne doth diſinable them to pay their deare Rents: Thus doe the *Eaſt India* Company euery way accommodate their proceedings for the good of the Kingdome.

And further concerning their Drinke, is it not a very great part water? Some Wine and Sider, and but little Beere.

Also the Flesh they eate, is Beefe and Porke, and that onely for three daies in a week; the rest of their victuals is Fish, some Butter, Cheese, Peale, Oatemale, and other things; all which is proportioned into a very sparing dyet to euery man by allawance: so that heere is no excesse nor ryot, or any other meanes to make our victuals scant and deare, as is by some erroniously supposed; but rather by this course of life, our plenty is much aduanced. And so I will giue answer to the next part, which is Mortalitie, and great decay of Mariners.

The Second Part concerneth Mortality.

The life of man is so precious, that it ought not lightly to be exposed to dangers; And yet we know, that the whole course of our life, is nothing but a passage vnto Death; wherein one can neither stay nor slacke his pace, but all men run in one manner, and in one celeritie; The shorter liuer runnes his course no faster then the long, both haue a like passage of time; howbeit, the first hath not so farre to runne as the later.

Now, it is this length of life which Nature seekes and States likewise endeuour to preserue in worthy men; but none are accounted so worthy in this nature, saue onely they, who labour in their vocations and functions, both for the publike good, and for their priuate benefit.

Good Marriners are accounted worthy men in a Common-wealth.

Thus may wee esteeme our good Marriners, to be of no small vse vnto this Common-wealth: but take them from their laudable and accustomed imployments, for want of voyages to Sea; we see what desperate courses they do then attempt, by ioyning, euen with *Turkes* and Infidels, to rob and spoile all Christian

Christian Nations; so that we may conclude, wee must not onely breed vp Mariners, but also seeke by Trade, to giue them a maintenance.

Well, all this is true, but (say they) the *East India* Company doth neither breed nor maintaine, but destroy the wonted number of our Mariners.

How can this be, when it is most certaine, that *England* (besides the *East India* fleets) had neuer yet more shipping then at this present? neither do any of them stay at home for want of Mariners, no, not at this time, when many hundred Saylers are employed in extraordinary seruice, for his Maiestie in a royall fleete of ships, now at Sea: besides those great numbers of our best Marriners, which haue beene and daily are wasted and taken prisoners by the *Turkes*; so where is this want, or what is our misery more then the want of true information in thē that are so ill perswaded of our Company?

Is it not certaine, that as the *East India* voyages are long, so likewise in Natures course many should die by length of time, although they staid at home? And to recompence the losse of those that die, doe not the *East India* company with great prouidence, yearly ship out at least 400. Landmen in their fleets, which in one voyage proue good Mariners to serue the Kingdome and Common-wealth, vnto which many of them were a burthen before they obtained this employment? And thus is the Kingdome purged of desperate and vnruly people, who being kept in awe by the good discipline at Sea, doe often change their former course of life, and so aduance their fortunes.

The breeding of 400 Marriners yearely. Besides, that the feare of a few mens death ought not to ouerthrow or hinder the performance of honorable actiōs for the seruice of the King and common-wealth.

13.

Our Mariners owne diſordered life, is that which killeth many of them.

Neither indeed are theſe voyages ſo dangerous and mortall, as is reported; for how many of our Ships haue gone & come from the *Eaſt Indies*, without the loſſe of fiue men in a hundreth? Others again haue had worſe ſucceſſe in the firſt beginning, when the ſeaſons, the places, and their contagions were not ſo well knowen vnto vs; yet time hath taught vs many things, both for the preſeruation of health, and ſpeedier performance of our voyage then heretofore. But the Method of my diſcourſe, bids me write more of this in the next part, which is deſtruction; and this I muſt diuide into two parts.

In the firſt I wil conſider the want of diuers ſhips ſent to the *Eaſt Indies*, which are waſted there.

And in the ſecond, I will anſwer the ſuppoſed ouerthrow of the *Turky* trade, together with much of our ſhipping which were wont to be employed thither.

The third Part concernes the decay of ſhipping which haue beene ſent to the Indies.

Firſt therefore concerning the decay of our ſhips in the *Indies*, it cannot bee denyed, but there hath been great ſpoile of them in theſe three laſt yeares; not by the dangers of the Seas, or by the ſtrength of enemies; but by vnkind and vnexſpected quarrels with our neighbours the *Hollanders*, who haue taken and ſurpriſed twelue of our ſhips at ſeuerall times, and in ſundry places, to our vnſpeakeable loſſe and hinderance; together with the death of many of our worthyeſt Marriners, who haue beene ſlaine and died priſoners vnder their hands: and this hath ſo much the more encreaſed the rumour of their mortality. Neither liſt I here to aggrauate the fact, more then thus, briefly to giue anſwere to the obiection:

Our troubles with the Dutch.

for

for our late vnion with the *Dutch*, doth promiſe a double recompence of gaine in time to come.

And they who make this Trade ſo poore and vnprofitable, are much miſtaken in the reckoning; for the preſent loſſes which cauſeth many aduenturers ſo much to deſpaire, is not in the ſubſtance of the Trade, but by the euill accidents which haue befalne the ſame: and to make this point more plain, I muſt yet declare ſome other particulars: in which I will endeuour very briefly to ſet down the ſumme of the whole buſineſſe, which the *Engliſh* hath hitherto performed in the *Eaſt Indies*.

The ſumme of the affaires to the Eaſt Indies euer ſince the Trade began.

Firſt, therefore I doe obſerue that ſince the beginning of this Trade, vntill the Moneth of *Iuly* laſt *Anno* 1620. there haue beene ſent thither 79. ſhips in ſeuerall voyages, whereof 34. are already come home in ſafetie, richly laden. 4. haue been worne out by long ſeruice, from Port to Port in the *Indies*: two were ouerwhelmed in the trimming there: ſixe haue bin caſt away by the perils of the Seas: twelue haue bene taken and ſurprized by the *Dutch*, whereof diuers will be waſted, and little worth before they be reſtored: and twenty one good ſhips do ſtil remaine in the *Indies*. So this is a true account of our ſhips.

Account of all the money and goods which hath bene ſent to the Eaſt Indies euer ſince the beginning of the Trade.

And next concerning our ſtocke, it is a certaine truth, that in all the ſaid ſhips there hath beene ſent out in ready money as well out of this Realme, as from all other places whereſoeuer beyond the Sea (which hath not bene landed in this Kingdome) the value of 548090. pounds ſterling in forraine coine: and together with the ſaid money, there hath beene ſhipped the value of 292286. pounds ſterling in ſun-

dry sorts of *English* and forraine Commodities; all which moneys and wares amounting vnto 840376. pounds, haue been disposed, as hereafter followeth.

First, there hath been lost 31079. pounds sterling, in the six ships which are cast away: and in the 34. ships, which are returned in safety, there hath beene brought home 356188. pounds sterling in diuers sorts of wares, which haue produced here in *England* towards the generall stocke thereof 191400. l. sterling; for the charges arising here, is but a change of effects from one to another, as hath beene said before in this discourse: So there ought to remaine in the *Indies*, to be speedily returned hither, 40088. pounds: neither can we conceiue that our charges and troubles with the *Dutch*, will haue wasted more then the odde 8083. pounds sterling: so that I am confident, that there yet remaineth 400000. pounds sterling of good estate, for both the ioynt stockes. And what a great value of *Indian* goods this sum of mony may (by Gods blessing) shortly return in our ships, which are there ready to bring them, the example here doth teach vs to make vp the reckoning. So that notwithstanding our great charges of discoueries, our losses by danger of the Seas, our quarrels and infinite hindrance by the *Dutch*: yet heere the kingdome hath, and shall haue her stock againe, with a very great encrease, although the Merchants gaines concerning the two ioynt stocks, will proue but poore, in respect of the former voyages, which haue not had the like hinderance.

356283. l. sterling hath beene returned from the East Indies, which did produce here towards charges 191400. sterling.

There remains yet in the East Indies to be returned home from thence about 400000 l. sterling.

And thus in a few lines may be seene, much matter truly collected with some paines, out of the diuers

uers volumes of the *East Indian* Bookes.

Now concerning the decay of Trade and shipping, which were wont to be imployed into *Turkey*, I doubt, that in time it will likewise be affirmed, that the *East India* Company, haue hindred the vent of our white Cloath in the *Netherlands*, which to report were a very strange thing. But (praised be God) to our comfort, we see the great increase of goodly Ships, daily built and imployed, by the *Turky* Merchants, with vent of more of our English Cloath (by the one third part at the least) then in times before the *East India* Trade began.

Concerning the decay of shipping and Trade into Turkey.

Yea, but (say they) we haue lost the trade of Spices, and *Indico*, from *Aleppo* into *England*.

Well, I grant they haue; yet the Kingdome hath found it with more profit by another way; and they likewise are recompenced with a greater Trade, by the exporting from hence of the selfe-same commodities, into *Italy*, *Turkey*, and other places: neither can it be lesse profitable for this Kingdome, to turne the Trade of Raw-Silkes from *Aleppo*, and to bring them from the *Persian* gulfe, with one third part lesse money, then it doth now cost in *Turkey*; Besides, that by this meanes, the money proceeding of our English Cloath, Tin, and other wares in *Turkey* (not finding commodities fitting to returne for England) would vndoubtedly be brought home in Gold, as it hath beene performed heretofore, when by superfluitie of stocke sent from hence in Spice, together with our English wares; the Merchants (being thereby furnished with a sufficient quantity of *Turkish* cōmodities) brought home the

The Turkey Merchants can and wil iustifie this truth.

the remainder of their ſtock of thoſe yeares in gold, for a great value.

Thus doth it plainely appeare, that theſe reuolutions of Trades, haue and doe turne to the good of the Common-wealth; neither hath the affaires of the *Eaſt Indies* impaired or decaied any other trade, Shipping or Marriners of this Realme; but hath mightily increaſed them all in it ſelfe. Wherefore let vs now take a view of this noble addition of the kingdomes ſtrength and glory.

But this I muſt not do, by ſetting downe the number of our *Engliſh* ſhipping now in the *Indies*, or lately gone that way; for they haue beene heaped thither, theſe three laſt yeares together without returne, ſaue onely fiue ſhips in all that time; the reſt haue bin kept there to oppoſe the furie of the *Dutch*: but now we are at vnion, we ſhall (by Gods aſſiſtance) daily expect diuers great ſhips with returnes.

The ſtrength of the Eaſt India ſhips.

And for the future time, this Trade I do conceiue, will royally maintain ten thouſand tuns of ſhipping continually: (That is to ſay) going, and returning, & abiding there in the *Indies*: which ſaid ſhipping will employ two thouſand and fiue hundred Marriners at leaſt: and the building with the repairing of the ſaid ſhips, here at home, will ſet to worke fiue hundred men, Carpenters, Cawkers, Caruers, Ioyners, Smiths, and other labourers, beſides many officers, and about 120. Factors, in ſeuerall places of the *Indies*. And ſo from theſe matters of great conſequence, I muſt begin to write of Beggerie.

The pouertie of Widdowes and Fatherleſſe is mar-

matter of great compassion, and doth alwaies moue Christian hearts to commiseration and charitie; wherby many receiue relieſe & help of thoſe whom God hath bleſſed with better meanes: but how this pouerty ſhould totally be preuented, it ſeemeth not onely difficult, but altogether impoſſible: For, beſides the euill accidents and miſeries, which euer attend on our humanity, we ſee how many daily (euen through their owne folly and wilfulneſſe) do as it were deſperately plunge themſelues into aduerſity. And thus the number of thoſe is great, who hauing the charge of Wife and Children, are notwithſtanding altogether without meanes and artes to procure their maintenance; whereby ſome of them wanting grace, do run a deſperate courſe, and haue vntimely ends. Others againe, being better inſpired, ſeeke for imployment, but find it not, or with great difficulty: for, who doth willingly entertaine a man poore and miſerable, charged with a family, and peraduenture debauched in conditions? Neither do any of our other Merchants voyages to forrain parts accept of thoſe Nouices who neuer haue beene vſed to the Sea: So that when all the other doores of charitie are ſhut, the *East India* gates ſtands wide open to receiue the needy and the poore, giuing thē good entertainment, with two moneths wages before hand, to make their needfull prouiſions for the voyage: And in the time of their abſence, there is likewiſe paid vnto their wiues for maintenance, two other moneths wages, vpon account of euery yeares ſeruice: and alſo if any chance to die in the voyage, the Wife receiueth all that is found due vnto her

The fourth Part concernes the pouertie of widdowes, &c.

The East India Trade doth employ many poore men, & deboiſt people, which other trades refuſe.

Wages before hand is not giuen in other Merchants voyages, neither yet ſo great wages as the East India company pay.

husband (if he do not otherwiſe diſpoſe it by will:) and this often happeneth to be more money then euer they had of their own together in any one time.

When did any of theſe Widdowes beg for reliefe in our Churches, as others often doe?

And likewiſe, are not many poore Widdowes, Wiues and Children, of *Black-wall*, *Lime-houſe*, *Ratcliffe*, *Shadwell*, and *Wapping*, often relieued by the *Eaſt India* Company, with whole Hogſheads of good Beefe and Porke, Bisket, and doales of ready money? Are not diuers of their Children ſet on work to pick Okam, and other labours fitting their age and capacitie? What might I not ſay of repayring of Churches, maintenance of ſome young Schollers, relieuing of many poore Preachers of the Goſpell yearely with good ſummes of money; and diuers other acts of charitie, which are by them religiouſly performed, euen in the times now of their worſt fortunes? for all which I hope there ſhall be a reward vnto them and theirs. And ſo I come to the fift part of this third Obiection.

The Eaſt India Company their charity.

The fifth Part concerneth the cheapneſſe of Spice, and Indico at this preſent in reſpect of former times.

And here I muſt intimate how much they are deceiued, who thinke that Spices and Indico are no better cheape in *England* now, then in timees paſt, before the *Eaſt India* Trade began.

For, it is an vndoubted truth, that in thoſe daies we often paid ſixe ſhillings or more for a pound of Pepper, and ſeldome or neuer leſſe then three ſhillings and ſixe pence the pound; whereas ſince the Trade hath come directly from the *Indies*, it hath been bought commonly at ſeuerall prices, betweene ſixteene pence and two ſhillings the pound. But I will make the difference of price appeare more plainly, by ſetting downe the quantities of Spices and

and Indico, which are yearely ſpent in the Realme of *England*, together with the loweſt prices, which they were wont to ſell at, when wee brought them from *Turkey* and *Lixborne*; and the like concerning their vſuall prices now, that wee bring them from the *Eaſt Indies* directly; And firſt as from *Turkey*.

Prices of Spice and Indico in former times.

400000. ll. of Pepper at 3. s. 6. d. the ll.	70000 l. 00 s. 00 d
40000. of Cloues at 8. s. the ll.	—16000—00-00.
20000. of Maces at 9. s. the ll.	——9000—00-00.
160000. of Nutmegs at 4. s. 6. d. the ll.	36000—00-00.
150000. of Indico at 7. s. the pound.	52500—00-00.
	183500—00-00.

And the ſelfe ſame quantitie and ſorts of wares, are commonly ſold at the prices here vnder written now in theſe later times.

Prices of Spice and Indico in theſe latter times.

400000. ll. of Pepper at 20 d. the ll.	33333 l. 06. s. 08. d
40000. of Cloues at 6. s. the ll.	12000—00—00.
20000. of Maces at 6. s. the ll.	—6000—00—00.
160000. of Nutmegs at 2. s. d. the ll.	20000—00—00.
150000. of Indico at 5. s. the ll.	—37000—00—00.
	108333—06—08.

So that this Trade in Spice and Indico onely, doth ſaue the Kingdome yearely 74966 l. 13. s. 04. d. which is a matter worthy to bee obſerued; and ſo much the rather, becauſe it is a certaine truth, that leſſe then a quarter part of this ſum of money which is thus ſaued yearely, ſhall buy in the *Indies* the full

Leſſe then 18. thouſand poundsſterling in the Indies,

quantitie of all the ſeuerall ſorts of wares before written, which doe ſerue for a yeares prouiſion for this Realme of *England*; but ſtill it muſt be remembred, that the cuſtome, impoſt, wages, victuals, ſhipping, and other charges (which are to be added) will be a greater ſumme, then the mony which is paid for theſe wares in the *Indies*; but as I haue noted before, the ſaid charges do not conſume the Kingdomes ſtocke, although it doth greatly abate the Merchants meanes.

And to conclude this point, I will adde vnto that which hath beene ſaid; that the commodities onely which we now ſend yearely into the *Eaſt Indies*, and *Perſia*, are of ſufficient value there, to returne vs *Indico*, *Spices*, *Drugs*, and all other ſorts of *Indian* wares, (*Raw-Silkes* of *Perſia* onely excepted) for one yeares conſume, or more in this Kingdome; So that now all the money which is ſent forth in our Ships, doth procure an ouer-plus of the ſaid wares, to the furtherance of Trade from *India* hither, and after from hence to forreine parts againe, to the great imployment of the Subiects, and inriching of this Realme, both in Stocke and Treaſurie; all which is matter very worthy to be diligently obſerued; And ſo I come to giue anſwer vnto the fourth and laſt Obiection.

will buy Spice and Indico to ſerue this Realme for a yeare, which is not halfe ſo much money as it ſpendeth beyond the ſeas to buy Currans onely, or to buy Tobacco.

The wares only which are ſent out of this kingdome into the Eaſt Indies are of ſufficient valueto furniſh this Realme with an ouerplusof al manner of Indian wares (Perſian Raw-Silkes onely excepted.)

The

The fourth Obiection.

It is generally obſerued, that his Maieſties Mint hath had but little imployment euer ſithence the East India Trade began; Wherefore it is manifeſt, that the onely remedie for this, and ſo many euils beſides, is to put downe this Trade: For what other remedy can there bee for the good of the Common-wealth?

The Anſwer.

THis fourth obiection may be deuided into three parts:

1. *An euill declared.*
2. *A remedy propounded.*
3. *And counſell demanded.*

The firſt Part concerneth his Maieſties Mint;

And firſt concerning the Euill or want of Siluer, I thinke it hath beene, and is a generall diſeaſe of all Nations, and ſo will continue vntill the end of the world; for poore and rich complaine they neuer haue enough: but it ſeemeth the malady is growen mortall here with vs, and therefore it cries out for remedie: Well, I hope it is but imagination maketh vs ſicke, when all our parts bee ſound and ſtrong; For who knoweth not the ineſtimable treaſure of this Kingdome in Plate, poſſeſſed by the people thereof, almoſt of all degrees; in ſuch meaſure, as neuer hath beene ſeene in former ages?

25000 pounds waight at leaſt of Siluer yearly melted downe into Plate, beſides old Plate new faſhioned, as by credible report.

And for his Maieſties Mint, it is well knowne,

There hath beene coyned great ſtore of Gold and Siluer in his Maieſties Mint ſince the Eaſt India Trade began.

that there hath been coyned in fiue yeares together ſince the *Eaſt India* Company began, 6214. pounds waight of Gold, and 311384. pounds waight of ſterling Money; all which Gold and Siluer doe amount vnto the ſumme of 1213850. pounds of ſterling Money; How then doth this Trade turne the currant and imployment of the Mint?

But vpon the ſight of this truth, perhaps it will be ſaid, That wee muſt reſort vnto the preſent times, (the Mint being idle now.)

There hath bin little or no Siluer coyned in ſome yeares, when the Eaſt India Company ſent out very ſmall ſums of money.

To which I anſwer, That likewiſe the Mint had little or no imployment for coynage of Siluer in former times, when the ſaid Company did not export aboue fifteene or twenty thouſand pounds ſterling at the moſt *per annum*; no, nor yet in the yeares 1608. and 1612: when in the former they ſhipped out but 6000. l. -00. s. -00 d. and in the latter, but 1250. l. -00. s. -00. d. ſterling. So that both waies we ſee, that the Mint hath had very great imployment fiue years together, ſince the *Eaſt India Trade* began; and alſo it hath beene without imployment diuers yeares, when the *Eaſt India* Company haue ſent away but very ſmall ſummes of money; wherefore of neceſſity there muſt bee ſome other cauſes and meanes whereby our Siluer is not exported only, but alſo it is not imported into the Realme as in former times. For we haue not had the meanes by our owne plentie, nor by the ſcarſity of our neighbours (for the ſpace of the laſt foureteene yeares together) to ſend out hundreds of Ships laden with Corne, as in times paſt, which was returned home in Siluer; but rather of late yeares (as is much to be feared)

feared) a great quantity of our money hath beene carried out of the Kingdome, for that corne which hath beene brought vs from the East Countries, and other places, to supply our wants. Thus times doe change, and our fortunes change with them: neither list I to make this matter plaine, by setting downe those meanes, which heretofore brought vs store of money, euen out of *France* and other places, which now are ceased. But without any further medling in the Mint, I will come to the remedy which some propound, by putting downe the *East India* Company.

Some causes and meanes which were wont to bring Siluer into the Realme, are ceased at this present time.

The Second Part concerneth the putting downe of the East India Trade.

But heere our comfort is, that the Obiectors are not our Iudges, whose wisedome & integrity labouring for the honour of his Maiestie, and the good of his Kingdome, wil soone perceiue the mischiefes of this supposed remedie. And that the pretended euil which many with malice chase, is that great good, which other Nations seeke by pollicie and strength to keepe, and likewise to obtaine. In which proceedings, it concerneth vs, especially to obserue the diligences and practises of the *Dutch*; who with more gladnesse would vndertake the whole Trade to the *East Indies*, then with any reason we can abandon that part therof, which we now enioy; neither can our restraint from the *Indies* keepe our Siluer from thence, as long as the *Dutch* go thither: for we know, that deuices want not to furnish such designes; and when their Ships returne from *India*, shall not our Siluer out againe to help to pay a double price, or what they please, for all those wares which we shall want for our necessities?

The East India Trade is greatly desired by other Christian Nations

Thus

The Dutch might grow ſtrong & rich by our deſtruction.

Thus ſhould the *Dutch* increaſe their honor, wealth and ſtrength, whileſt we abate, grow poore and weake at Sea for want of Trade; and call you this a Remedy; no, rather tearme it Ruine, Deſtruction, or what you liſt; And ſo I come vnto the concluſion, or laſt part.

The third part concerneth the councel which the Obiecters demaund.

And here I muſt confeſſe my ſelfe aground, for this matter is much too high for my handling: beſides, my excuſe is faire, hauing already done my task to cleare the *Eaſt India Trade* from imputation; the which, for want of learning, although I haue performed without variety of words or eloquence: yet it is done with all integrity of truth, in euery particular, as I ſhall be ready to make proofe vpon all occaſions. which may be offered.

And yet before I make an end, although I cannot ſatisfie euery mans deſire, in ſuch meaſure as is neceſſarie: yet I thinke it not amiſſe to performe the ſame ſo farre as I am able by common practiſe, and my obſeruations in the Trade of Merchandize, which is my profeſſion.

And firſt therefore, all men do know, that the riches or ſufficiency of euery Kingdome, State, or Common-wealth, conſiſteth in the poſſeſſion of thoſe things, which are needfull for a ciuill life.

The riches of a kingdome is of two ſorts.

This ſufficiency is of two ſorts: the one is naturall, and proceedeth of the Territorie it ſelfe: the other is artificiall, and dependeth on the induſtry of the Inhabitants.

The Realme of *England* (praiſed be God) is happily poſſeſſed of them both: as firſt, hauing great plentie of naturall riches, both in the Sea for Fiſh,

Fish, and on the Land for Wooll, Cattle, Corne, Lead, Tin, Iron, and many other things for Food, Rayment, & Munition; insomuch, that vpon strickt tearmes of need, this land may liue without the help of any other Nation.

But to liue well, to flourish and grow rich, wee must finde meanes by Trade, to vent our superfluities; therewith to furnish and adorne vs with the Treasure and those necessarie wares, which forreine Nations do afford: and here industry must begin to play his part, not onely to increase and guide the Trades abroad; but also to maintaine and multiply the Arts at home: for when either of these faile, or are not effected with such skill as their mysterie shal require, then doth the Common-wealth abate and growes poore; neither is this easily perceiued at first, vntill some euil accidents do stir vp our diligence to search out the true causes, that so they being remoued, the effects may cease. And this is the subiect of our discourse which we now pursue.

This kind of industry maketh some Countries which are poor in themselues, to grow rich and strong by other Nations, who haue greater means, and are leſſe industrious.

That which I haue hitherto deliuered, hath beene altogether Negatiue, still defending and prouing by arguments, that the *East India Trade* hath not hurt this Common-wealth; And now changing my stile, I must affirme as fast the true causes of those euils which we seeke to chase away.

These causes then (as I conceiue) are principally foure.

Foure Principall Causes which carry away our Gold and Siluer.

1. The first is the breach of Entercourse by forraine Nations.

2. The second is the abuse of the exchanges betwixt vs and other Countries.

3. The third is neglect of durie in ſome Subiects.
4. The fourth is our dammage in Commerce with Strangers.

Now concerning all theſe, I might make a very large diſcourſe; but my purpoſe is onely to explane the meaning of euery point in order, as briefely as I can.

The firſt Cauſe concerneth the Standard.

And firſt for the breach of Entercourſe; by this I vnderſtand thoſe Nations, who haue either debaſed their Standard, or elſe ouer-valued the price of their Coynes from that equiualence which formerly they had with the Standard and Moneys of this Realme; And alſo doe tollerate, not onely their owne Moneys, but alſo the Coyne of other Countries (and eſpecially of this Kingdome) to be currant with them at higher rates, then the prizes of the Exchange; by which courſes (being directly againſt the Entercourſe) there is a greater cauſe giuen of exportation of the Moneys of this Realme, then otherwiſe there would be. For although this is done with great danger to the exporters of the ſame, (it being an acte againſt the Law of the Land:) yet notwithſtanding Couetouſneſſe, being euer conuerſant in wicked actions, thinketh nothing vnlawfull, which promiſeth a certaine gaine; and how to remedie this euill practiſe, I finde it not eaſie. For the debaſing of the Coyne, or raiſing the price thereof in this Realme, would much impouriſh the eſtates of particular men, and yet in the concluſion, would proone a buſineſſe without end: for who doth not conceiue that which would follow beyond the Seas

Proceedings againſt entercourſe.

Seas vpon any ſuch alteration here with vs? ſo that ſtill the euill will remaine, vntill we find ſome other remedie.

The ſecond Cauſe concerneth the Exchanges of moneys with forreine Countries.

And for the exchanges of money, vſed betwixt Nations, although the true vſe thereof, is a very lawdable and neceſſarie practiſe, for the accommodating of Merchants affaires, and furniſhing of Trauellers in their occaſions, without the tranſporting of Coyne from one State to another, with danger and loſſe, both to the publique and priuate wealth; yet is the abuſe thereof verie preiudiciall vnto this Kingdome in particuler; whileſt in the *Interim* the benefit doth ariſe vnto other Countries, who diligently obſeruing the prizes whereby the moneys be exchanged, may take aduantage, to carry away the Gold and Siluer of this Realme at thoſe times, when the rate of our ſterling money (in Exchange) is vnder the value of that Standard, vnto which place they are conueyed. For in reſpect the prizes of the Exchanges, doe riſe and fall according to the plentie or ſcarſitie of money, which is to be taken vp or deliuered out, the exchange is hereby become rather a Trade for ſome great monyed men, then a furtherance and accomodation of reall Trade to Merchants, as it ought to bee in the true vſe thereof.

The practiſe of thoſe ſtrangers here in this Realme, who make a Trade by Exchange of moneys.

And thus many times money may be made ouer hither by Strangers, to a good gaine, and preſently carryed beyond the ſeas to a ſecond profit, and yet the miſchiefe ends not here: for by this meanes the takers vp of money in forraine Countries muſt neceſſarily driue a Trade to thoſe places, from whence

Forreine wares brought in with our ready moneys carried out of this Realme.

they draw their moneys; and ſo doe fill vs vp with forraine commodities, without the vent of our owne wares, but for this great euill, there is an eaſie remedie: And ſo I come to handle the next cauſe, which is neglect of Dutie.

The third Cauſe concerneth neglect of duties.

Neither is it my intent to write of Duties in their ſeuerall kinds; but onely of that kind of duty which is heere thought to bee neglected by ſome men in their ſeuerall vocations. As it might peraduenture come to paſſe, in thoſe who haue the working of his Maieſties Coyne, either Gold or Siluer: if diligent care be not had in the ſize of euery ſeuerall peece, to anſwer iuſtly to his weight: for howſoeuer vpon triall of many peeces altogether, the weight may bee found according to the couenants, and within the remedies ordained in the Indentures: Yet notwithſtanding many of thoſe peeces may be ſized too light, and other as much too heauy; which giueth the greater aduantage to ſome people, to carry away that which is ouer-weight, and to leaue vs them which are too light, if they leaue vs any.

Our heauy money is conueyed beyond the ſeas, and melted downe into plate here in the Realme.

And this miſchiefe is not ſingle; for thereby alſo ſome Goldſmiths, regarding profit more then duty, may be the more readily drawne to melt downe the heauy Coyne into Plate, & other ornaments, both of Gold and Siluer.

But what might we thinke of thoſe men who are placed in authority and office for his Maieſty, if they ſhould not with al dutifull care diſcharge their truſt concerning that excellent Statute, wherein it is ordered, that all the moneys receiued by ſtrangers for their Merchandize, ſhall bee employed vpon the commo-

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commodities of this Realme? the due performance whereof would not only preuent the carrying away of much Gold and Siluer, but alſo be a meanes of greater vent of our owne wares: whereof I purpoſe to write ſomething more in the next part, which concerneth our commerce with ſtrangers.

The fourth Cauſe concerneth our cõmerce with ſtrangers.

And now I come to the laſt point, which I feare is not the leaſt amongſt the Cauſes of our want of money (ſo farre as any ſuch may be:) and let it not ſeeme ſtrange to any man, that Trades ſhould hurt and impouerish a Common-wealth, ſince it hath beene alwaies accounted an excellent meanſto help and enrich the ſame: for, as this truth cannnt be denyed with reaſon, ſo it is likewiſe moſt certaine, that the vnskilfull managing thereof, hath euer proued a great decay, vnto thoſe Nations who haue beene entangled with ſuch errors. And are not the examples too frequent in many of our owne Merchants, who not onely by the perils of the Seas, and ſuch like misfortunes, loſe their goods, but alſo euen through want of knowledge, wiſely to direct their affaires, doe ouerthrow their whole eſtates: neither may we properly call this their loſſe, but rather the Kingdomes loſſe in them. Wherefore it were to be wiſhed, that this myſterie of Merchandizing might be left onely to them, who haue had an education thereunto; and not to be vndertaken by ſuch, who leauing their proper vocations, doe for want of skill in this, both ouerthrow themſelues, and others who are better practiſed.

Vnskilfull Merchants ouerthrow our Trades.

Merchants by education are onely fit to trade in forren parts.

But there is yet a farre greater miſchiefe by our Trades beyond the Seas, when peraduenture, there

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might be imported yearely a greater value in forraine wares, then by any way or meanes we doe export of our owne commodities; which cannot otherwiſe come to paſſe, then with a manifeſt impouerishing of the Commonwealth. For as it is a certaine cauſe to make vs rich, both in ſtock & treaſure, when we ſhall carry out a greater value of our owne goods then we bring in of forraine wares; ſo by conſequence, a courſe contrary to this, muſt of neceſſity worke a contrary effect.

How rich Cõmonwealths may become poore.

Neither is this importation meant otherwiſe then concerning thoſe wares which are conſumed in this Realme: for the commodities which are brought in, and after carried out vnto forraine parts againe, cannot hurt, but doe greatly helpe the Commonwealth, by encreaſe of his Maieſties Cuſtomes and Trades, with other imployments of the ſubiects: by which particulars I might yet ſet forth the glory of the *Eaſt India* Trade, which hath brought into this Realme in 15. months ſpace, not only ſo much Spice as hath ſerued the ſame for the ſayd time; but alſo, by the ſuperfluitie thereof, there hath beene exported into forraine parts about 215000. pounds ſterling. So then let all men iudge, for what a great value wee may hope hereafter to export yearely, when vnto theſe Spices we may (by Gods aſſiſtance) adde the infinite worth of Raw-ſilkes, Indicos, Callicoes, and ſome other things: All which are to be iſſued in the nature of Cloth, Lead, Tinne, or any of our owne Merchandize, to the enriching of this Kingdome, by encreaſe of the Common ſtocke. So then to conclude this poynt, we ought not to auoid the

Forraine wares brought in for Tranſito, cannot hurt, but greatly helpe the Common wealth.

Hopes to encreaſe Trade, by exportation of Indian wares to forrain parts.

the importation of forraine wares, but rather willingly to bridle our owne affections, to the moderate consuming of the same: for otherwise, howsoeuer the *East India* Trade in particular is an excellent meanes greatly to encrease the stocke of money which we send thither yearely, by returning home fiue times the value thereof in rich commodities; all which (in short time) may be conuerted into Treasure, as is plainly shewd already in Page 24. Yet notwithstanding, if these *Indian* wares thus brought home, cannot be spared to serue for that purpose of Treasure, but must be sent forth together with our owne natiue commodities, and yet all little enough to prouide our excesse and extraordinarie consume of forraine wares: then is it likewise as certaine, that the generall Trade of this Kingdome doth hinder and diuert the comming in of the said Treasure, by ouer-ballancing the value of our wares exported, with the importation and immoderate consume of forraine commodities.

The particular Trade to the East Indies wil bring great store of treasure into this Realme, if the generall Trade of this Kingdome doe not hinder and consume it.

Therefore, forasmuch as the number of the people in this Realme are thought to be greatly increased of late time (both in themselues and strangers) whereby necessarily the commodities of this Kingdome, and also forraine wares, are the more consumed and wasted (a double meanes to abate the Commonwealth) it therefore concerneth vs all in generall, and euery man in his particular, to stirre vp our minds, and diligence, to helpe the naturall Commodities of this Realme by industrie, and encrease of Arts; seeing that the materials cannot bee wanting to make such Stuffes, and other things

things as are daily brought vnto vs from forreine parts, to the great aduantage of Strangers, and to our no leſſe dammage. Neither ſhould we neglect the riches which our Seas affoord, whileſt other Nations by their labour doe procure themſelues great Treaſure from the ſame. And as the diligent performance of theſe things, would plentifully maintaine the poore, and much increaſe the common ſtocke of this Kingdome: ſo likewiſe for the better furtherance thereof, we ought religiouſly to auoid our common exceſſes of food and rayment, which is growne to ſuch a height in moſt degrees of people (aboue their abilitie) that it is now beyond all example of former ages. Neither is it needfull for me to ſet downe the particulars of theſe abuſes; for they are too well knowne: and I am confident, that the wiſedome of our Gouernment doth endeuour to ſee them as well amended, to the glorie of God, the honour of the King, and the good of the Common-wealth.

Amen.

The Dutch in particular, are ſaid to reape ſuch infinite wealth yearely by this fiſhing Trade, that without more certain knowledge thereof I dare not ſet down the ſum, it ſeemeth ſo vncredible.

FINIS.